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August 14, 1898.—I have the honor to inform you that the sanitary condition of Santiago has undergone no change for the better; 49 deaths have been reported to-day: thirty-five in the city, 7 in the military hospital, 4 in the civil, and 3 Americans. The causes as usual being severe malarial fever, infectious diarrhea, and dysentery. The reports about yellow fever are very contradictory. I have not been able to find any cases in the city among civilians.

August 15, 1898.—I have the honor to inform you that 56 deaths have been reported to-day—civilians, 42; military hospital, 8; civil hospital, 5; Americans, 1.

A great deal has been accomplished in making the city cleaner and healthier. Squads of men have been put on the streets, and they are now regularly swept. Water-closets have been disinfected, so have the pools and stables. Garbage is burnt, and sanitary inspectors have been appointed to inspect houses and stores. Food is given by the Red Cross to the poorer classes, and the cemetery is better attended to.

August 16, 1898.—I have the honor to inform you that there were 10 deaths less to-day than yesterday. Forty-six have been reported, of which 29 were civilians, 8 in the military hospital, 7 in the civil hospital, and 2 Americans.

The great majority of deaths take place among the poorer classes, for a long time submitted to debilitating influences, and recently subjected to sufferings and hardships unparalleled in the annals of any city in the world. Concentrated in a small village without food or shelter and surrounded by hundreds of unburied dead, the wonder is that all did not die.

August 17, 1898.—I have the honor to inform you that without any appreciable cause the mortality has risen considerably again to-day; 76 deaths were reported as follows: Civilians, 42; military hospital, 29; civil hospital, 4; Americans, 1.

Diarrhea is the principal factor in the production of this enormous mortality, and the greater number of deaths to-day are among the negroes. Considering their apathy and ignorance of hygiene, combined with their poverty which does not permit them to have proper medical attendance and food, I am not surprised at the figures they show in the mortality rate.

August 18, 1898.—I have the honor to inform you that at the request of Military Governor General Wood I visited the civil hospital to diagnose a suspected case of yellow fever. I made the examination and found a true case of the fever and had it isolated. It is the only case I have seen up to date. The mortality has gone down somewhat, as only 45 deaths were reported as buried to-day—civilians, 27; military hospital, 14; civil hospital, 4; Americans, none.

The Spanish troops are leaving now quite steadily, and we expect that by the end of the month they will all have departed. Many die on the way to the ships, and the majority embark in bad condition.

JAMAICA.

Details concerning a case of yellow fever landed from the steamship Darien.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, *August 11, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to confirm my telegram of August 10, as follows:

SECRETARY CRIDLER, *Washington.*—Steamer *Darien*, shortly due Pensacola; left man here who died; yellow.—DENT.

The steamer *Darien* arrived here from Colon on August 3 and departed on August 4 for Pensacola via Mexican ports. The man was one of 23 passengers from Colon landed here. He entered hospital on the 4th and died on the 6th. It is not probable the disease was contracted here, but that it was contracted in Colon, from which port the vessel had been two days when arriving here.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LOUIS A. DENT,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

MEXICO.

Yellow fever in Tampico and Vera Cruz.

Under date of August 21, 1898, the United States consul at Tampico reports that there were 25 deaths from yellow fever in Tampico during the week ended August 20, 1898.

He states that the prevailing diseases at that date were "malarial, remittent, intermittent, and pernicious fevers and local yellow fever."

The United States consul at Vera Cruz reports that a soldier died in that city from yellow fever on the 14th instant, and that at the date of his making this report—the 19th of August—there were 3 more cases of yellow fever in the military hospital in Vera Cruz.

SALVADOR.

Yellow fever at San Salvador.

Under date of August 9, 1898, the United States consul at San Salvador reports that during the two weeks ended August 7, there had been 21 cases of yellow fever, of which 6 had proved fatal.

TURKEY.

Report of the United States sanitary commissioner.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *August 11, 1898.*

SIR: I have already mentioned in my previous reports that according to the statements of the consuls at Djiddah there are always some cases of bubonic plague in that city which are concealed from the local sanitary authorities.

The international sanitary commission, in order to find out the real sanitary condition of Djiddah, ordered the sanitary physician to make inquiries. He reported that he knew of no cases of bubonic plague, and that the British consul, who had reported cases, would give him no information concerning any cases. It was decided at a meeting of the international sanitary commission that a medical commission should be instituted at Djiddah; the said commission to be made up as follows: Three sanitary physicians, one physician of the army, and the municipal physician. A prominent sheik, who is also the sanitary officer that supervises the sanitary condition of Mecca, will also be a member of the commission.